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# The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863. NO. 50.


## The Globe.

### HUNTINGDON, PA.

### Friday, May 22, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

### THE WASTE OF WAR.

Give me the gold that war has cost
Before the peace-expanding day;
The wasted skill, the labor lost,
The mental treasure thrown away;
And I will buy each rod of soil
In every yet discovered land,
Where hunters roam, where peasants toil,
Where many peopled cities stand.

I'll clothe each shiv'ring wretch on earth
In needful—nay, in brave attire,
Vesture befitting banquet mirth,
Which kings might envy and admire.
In ev'ry vale and ev'ry plain,
A school shall glad the gazer's sight,
Where ev'ry poor man's child may gain
Pure knowledge free as air and light.

I'll build asylums for the poor,
By age or ailment made forlorn,
And none shall thrust them from the door,
Or sting with looks or words of scorn;
I'll link each alien hemisphere,
Help honest men to conquer wrong;
Art, science, labor, nerve and cheer,
Reward the poet for his song.

In ev'ry crowded town shall rise
Halls, academies—amply graced,
Where ignorance may soon be wise,
And coarseness learn both art and taste.
To ev'ry province shall belong
Collegiate structures—and not few,
Filled with a truth-exploring throng,
And teachers of the good and true.

In ev'ry free and peopled clime
A vast, majestic hall shall stand,
A marble edifice sublime,
For the illustr'ous of the land,
A Pantheon for the truly great,
The wise, beneficent and just,
A place of wide and lofty state,
To honor, or to hold their dust.

A temple to attract and teach,
Shall lift its spire on ev'ry hill,
Where pious men shall feel and preach
Peace, mercy, tolerance, good will.
Music of bells on Sabbath day,
Round the whole earth shall gladly rise,
And one great christian song of praise
Stream sweetly upwards to the skies.

C. G.

CLAY TOWNSHIP, May, 1863.

## OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

### Letter from Barree Township.

MANOR HILL, May 18, 1863.

FRIEND LEWIS:—As it has been a long while since my last communication, I thought I would try to give you a few passing and past thoughts.—Feeling my inability to write anything for publication that would interest or even claim a passing glance from your many readers, I thought I might write *you* a few lines to give you an idea how things are progressing in our neighborhood.

As I am a farmer I suppose it would be natural for me to tell you of the agricultural interests of our valley.—Our grain generally looks exceedingly promising. Nature seems to be lavishing with unrelenting hand, verdure on every hillside; our trees are now robed with flowers of imperial beauty, and the morning air is ladened with perfume; while animated Nature seems to rejoice that gloomy old Winter has again given place to blooming Spring. Our season has been exceedingly backward for agricultural purposes; consequently our farmers are now busy getting in their spring crops, and have to labor with considerable inconvenience with the wet weather, which we think is now past: however, we calculate to take such things as they come. Yet there is some things past and passing which we do not calculate to take as they come.

Since I last wrote to you, our township has taken a sudden turn in the tide of politics, and when last in Huntingdon I heard some of the leading men of the great Union party talking that old Barree was now the banner twp. of Old Huntingdon. Three cheers for the Old Union and General Hooker!

There were some banters thrown out by some of the Southdowns that there could *not* be a "Union League" established in Barree township, but that matter was decided by the establishing of one of the most respectable Leagues to be met with anywhere, composed of all parties except Copperheads. Barree, or no other township, boasts of better men than belongs to our society.

Our ministers of the Gospel take a deep interest in our national welfare, as well as our spiritual, and the Reverends Adair and Moorehead have addressed our societies, on every occasion practicable, upon the all important questions that are now distracting our great Republic. They have not only gained many warm friends for themselves, but have also won a name for true patriotism which we trust will be handed down to future generations, that they may read that Christ's ambassadors were men of patriotic virtue, and that they loved their country next to their God, and that they were not afraid or ashamed to proclaim it to an enlightened world. Would to God we had many more such men. Don't understand me to say that these were the only ministers in our valley that are truly patriotic, for I believe they all are so, but some we have not heard from and consequently cannot speak for.

From the news we have been receiving lately from the army we see that we have been having another bloody conflict at and near Fredericksburg, in which some of our friends and neighbors have been wounded and massacred. We hope sincerely that this may be the last great conflict we shall have, and that our friends and neighbors may again be restored to us, and that the white-winged messenger of peace may again hover over our distracted land, and that this unholy and unnatural rebellion may forever be put down, and the instigators of it be hung on gallows higher than Haman.

By the way I was liken to forget to tell you that a den of Copperheads has been discovered in West township on what is called the "Globe Run."—We believe they have shown themselves publicly on two occasions, but I have not heard of any one being dangerously affected from the effluvia that arises from their den; but for fear some one should be injured from recklessness or some other cause, I thought I had better give notice, that strangers might avoid danger. We understand that one of the same specie, from Huntingdon, turned up among them on Friday night, and had a grand time of it. I believe, snakes as they were, that they undertook to make a new Constitution for the United States, but I am afraid they (like the one that handed the forbidden fruit to mother Eve) may be condemned to lick the dust, or be *speared* to death. I think it would be well enough for the little man that wears the eagle buttons to turn up in that neighborhood, and if possible to take charge of some of the largest of those "Snaiks."

As I have no doubt wearied your patience with this epistle I will bring it to a close by making you an offer, which you can do as you think best with. It is this: that if you will strike from your subscription list all the copperheads' names from Barree township, that we will use our best endeavors to give you two for every one you may lose, of men that know how to appreciate your paper, and that feel that they must support those who support them.

Hoping you will take no offence at anything I have written, and hoping you will call the attention of the gentlemen I spoke of, I am with respect,

Yours, PADUCHA.

## Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP 6TH U. S. CAVALRY,
*Near Hartwood Church,*
May 14th, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE: You perceive by the date of this article, that we are no longer at Falmouth, but we have changed our "base of operations" to be near the "rebs." It is more than one month since we packed our "kit" and again entered the "field;" since that, you have been informed of part of our doings, and therefore in the present letter I shall inform your readers concerning The Raid. Accordingly, on the 27th ult., (after my letter from Warrenton Junction,) the bugle sounded to strike tents, and in a moment all was bustle and commotion, and in twenty minutes we were en route for the Rappahannock, bivouacking near Bealton Station for the night. Early 28th were again on our way, and arrived at Kelly's Ford about noon. After a brief delay we crossed by swimming the river and were soon on the opposite shore, the rebels having skedaddled on our first approach. We bivouacked about five miles from the river; our rest however was interrupted by our advance charging on a body of the enemy and were in the saddle in a moment ready for any emergency; although it being midnight, nevertheless we were right among our foes, and well prepared for them. We did not capture any that night, but on we went, and without much of interest occurring turned up at Louisa C. H. Saturday, 2d inst. As we moved on by-ways only, we were not expected and therefore, the people every where were greatly surprised in finding the Yankees in their midst, and so many of them, and still more was it the case when we tore up the railroad, burned bridges, cut telegraphs and everything belonging to the so called Confederate Government. We continued on for about ten miles, crossing the North Ann river, (a branch of the Pamunkey,) passing through Yanceville, (a small village containing half a dozen houses and one store.) Here we destroyed one hundred barrels of whisky, a quantity of tobacco and store goods to a considerable amount, and finally halted at Thompson's cross roads, to give our much fatigued horses rest, and secure refreshment and sleep for ourselves.—Here we captured fifteen C. S. wagons, (new) some rebels, and a large number of horses and mules; from this point a portion of our cavalry went to Hanover Junction, burned the bridges over the Pamunkey and Chickahominy rivers; they also ran a large train of cars into the river. The bridge on the latter was very long. After the above depredations, they destroyed a large amount of bacon and corn, and after destroying the railroad a great deal, fell back on the main force. We then moved on again in the direction of James river and soon found ourselves at Yanceville cross roads, where we captured some rebels and charged on two thousand more. We remained there two days expecting a fight but it did not come off. We accomplished all that was intended. In conversing with a lady at this point, she informed me that they were never so surprised, as to see our forces so near Richmond, without even having a fight, or receiving a check. She thought we were never going to Richmond, and told me that there were only three hundred men in the fortifications and those principally citizens and residents of the city. She also informed me that corn meal was $30 per barrel, and scarce at that; butter worth $1,50 per pound; ham at $1,25 per pound; chickens at $1 per pair; salt $23 per bushel, and very hard to obtain. They seem however to be satisfied and with very few exceptions are for the South to the last; and now after many hardships and trials endured, we are again on our side of the river. That Hooker could spare such a force at such a time, will long remain a wonder of yankee strategy. I have not learned any reliable news of the battle as yet, but am inclined to think fighting gained considerably by it. The weather is delightful and we are all in good spirits. An aid to Gen. Buford, Capt. G. C. Crain, (commanding this regt.,) one surgeon and two orderlies, were captured on the 12th inst., by guerillas only two miles from camp. They are lurking around everywhere, trying to snatch what they don't often get—subsistence. More anon.

Yours Respectfully,
PLINY REX.

*Headquarters 2d Brigade 3d Div.*
*1st Corps, Army of the Potomac,*
May 16, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—

Owing to various and sundry causes, I have been for some time unable to furnish you with the usual amount of correspondence; not by any means for lack of incidents to narrate, but rather because of a superfluity of them. The fact is, we have had so much to do that there has been no time to talk or write about it. I have consequently been compelled to neglect writing, and it is impracticable now to mend the broken thread of our diary. I shall try, however, to give you an epitome of our experience since the date of my last communication.

The first item of consequence is the expedition to Port Conway, on the Rappahannock. The brigade marched out on the 20th of April, and on the 22d marched in again. That, it seems, was all that was intended, the movement being a feint, to withdraw the attention of the enemy from other points. This first expedition of the new Bucktails was not, however, made without some valuable results.—Though no opportunity was given for the display of courage, there was ample scope for the exhibition of another characteristic, the power to endure fatigue and hardship. Napoleon, whose judgment in military matters, is certainly of some value, called this the first quality of a soldier; and the march to and from Port Conway fully established the character of our brigade in that respect. Through mud and rain, they marched almost continually, for fifty hours, and when they came into camp, not one straggler had been left behind. The Colonel Commanding pronounced the record of that march "more valuable than that of a great victory in the field," and Major General Doubleday expressed, in a note, his sense of the good conduct of the brigade.

After that, we lay in camp again until the 28th of April, when the whole army moved. We encamped that night in a wood about four miles below Fredericksburg, and two miles from the Rappahannock. The next morning two pontoon bridges were laid, and Gen. Wadsworth's division crossed, while ours moved forward to a position near the river, acting as a reserve and support. We lay in a narrow dell through which flows "Falls Run." We were protected from the view and the guns of the enemy by a steep hill, which was well enough, for on the evening of the 30th they threw quite a number of shells over our heads, some of which came quite as near us as was desirable. A battery behind us in an elevated position, soon opened, and the rebels after that got more than they gave, until near nightfall, when the firing ceased. Gen. Doubleday trained our guns into range, and our shells could be seen bursting around and among their guns. I did not see one of the rebel shells burst, and most of them did not explode. They were three inch affairs, cylindrical, and perhaps eight inches long. The troops were greatly interested by the novel display, and though at first they closely hugged the shelter, it was not long before the officers had as much as they could do to keep them under cover.

We remained in this position until Saturday, May 2d, at about 8 A. M., when we marched up the river towards the scene of Hooker's great battle. The rebels had been misled as to our intentions by false movements, and, I think, were unprepared to see us leaving their front. They sent the shells after us thick and fast, but no injury was done, and our battery soon engaged theirs.

It was a very hot day, and we had a hard march of it. During the afternoon woolen blankets and all superfluities were thrown away. We crossed United States Ford after dark, and moved on toward the scene of action very slowly, impeded by trains. As we neared the lines, a heavy conflict was raging, and the roar of musketry was continuous and deafening. The men concluded that we were to be sent right into action, and braced their tired sinews for the work. After loading, we marched into the position assigned us, but found that we had left the fight on one side of us. We were however in a position of great importance, and where there was a strong expectation of an attack by the enemy. It was an hour after midnight, and we had been on the move from 8, A. M., our longest halt not exceeding half an hour. All but a few were allowed to sleep with their right hands on their arms. But we were not destined to fight in the battle at Chancellorsville. The brigade kept its position until the army retired, made a reconnoissance in force, scouted, took a number of prisoners, had a few men wounded, and maybe hurt somebody; that was all. And now I must close, promising another letter soon.

J. S. B.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

*Details of the Great Raid by Colonel Grierson's Cavalry—Their Remarkable Journey from Tennessee to Louisiana—Eight Hundred Miles Traveled in Sixteen Days—The Work Accomplished by the Raid—"The Most Extraordinary Event of the War."*

[Correspondence of the Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 9, '63—Evening.—Since the departure of the Columbia we have abundance of news; the most exciting, however, is the arrival, at Baton Rouge, of the 6th and 7th Illinois Cavalry, 900 strong, who have cut their way through the whole length of Mississippi. They started from La Grange, Tenn., on the morning of the 17th ult., and reached Baton Rouge on the evening of 2d May, performing the whole distance in sixteen days. They made a zigzag course through the State, sometimes striking east, sometimes west, but pushing south the whole time. In this way they traveled probably about 800 miles, averaging over forty miles per day. During part of the journey they traveled eighty miles in twenty-eight hours, had three encounters with the enemy, destroyed two bridges, tore up the track, and swam two rivers.

The force consisted of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Loomis, the 7th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Ed. Prince, and six pieces of artillery, 2-pound caliber, the whole under command of Col. Grierson, of the 6th Illinois.

No language I am master of can properly describe this most extraordinary event of the war, nor can we today estimate its value to the cause.—On their way from La Grange, down through the centre of Mississippi, they destroyed bridges, railroads, depots, engines, cars, rebel stores of all kinds, and in immense quantities. Their route embraced a breadth of more than twenty miles, and everything that could be used by the rebels, that fell in their way, was destroyed. The telegraph, too, was cut in an immense number of places; in fact, so complete was the destruction, and so rapid and mysterious their movements, that the rebels were bewildered, and this band of heroes were in Baton Rouge before the rebels knew who they were, or what they were, or where they came from.

But I must try and give you a complete idea of the expedition, and what it accomplished. You will please remember that they *only had one full night's rest the whole time;* that they were traveling through the heart of the enemy's country. When they started they had no more idea of reaching Baton Rouge, than we here had of seeing them.

Some time since, Col. Grierson planned an expedition to go into the interior of Mississippi, and destroy railroads, bridges, stores, &c., which plan was submitted to Gen. Grant. At that time Col. Grierson's cavalry was an unattached brigade in Gen. Grant's army, and was stationed at La Grange, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, fifty miles east of Memphis, and three miles west of the Junction of the Mississippi Central, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

The force at starting included the 2d Iowa Cavalry, Col. Hatch, as well as the 6th and 7th Illinois, already mentioned, comprising about 1,700 men. From La Grange they marched nearly due south, halting at night five miles north of Ripley, in Marshall Co. Next morning the column moved to Ripley, whence the 2d Iowa started for New Albany. At Clear Springs, in Chickasaw county, Col. Hatch, with his command, started southeasterly to West Point, in Lowndes county, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. After that Col. Grierson heard nothing of the 2d Iowa, except occasional rumors through the rebels.

Near New Albany the Tallahatchie is crossed by a bridge, where they first met signs of the enemy. On the opposite side is a steep hill, which would have enabled a few men to hold at bay a large force. Instead of charging on the bridge, they threw out skirmishers; and fortunate enough they did, for they found the bridge partly destroyed. The pickets were driven off, and the skirmishers rejoined the main column lower down, when the whole force entered the town.

They then moved on Pontotoc, where they destroyed some salt, the camp and garrison equipage of a cavalry company, and also a gunsmith's shop. A mail from the post office was secured, and also a large quantity of oats.

On the morning of the 20th, about 175 of the men who were the least effective, with some prisoners, under command of Major Love, were sent back to La Grange, with orders to send scouts to cut the telegraph wires at Oxford.

A few miles beyond Starkville, a tannery containing a number of army boots, shoes, saddles, bridles, and a large quantity of leather, was entirely destroyed. The value is estimated at $25,000. In the building they found a negro chained to the floor, with an iron collar round his neck, and there kept at work day and night as a punishment for running away. That man was brought through to Baton Rouge. You may be sure he is loyal to the old flag.

A march of twenty-six miles bro't the force to Louisville, Winston county. Most of the route lay through a dense swamp, frequently to the horses' bellies in water. At one point it was so deep the horses swam over, and some got drowned, with a narrow escape for their riders. They then pushed on to Philadelphia, Neshoba County, where there is a bridge over the Pearl river, which the rebels undertook to destroy, but they precipitately fled as our forces approached.

Later in the day, a brigade under Col. Blackburn and Major Graham was sent to strike the railroad at Decatur, Newton county. Here they captured a train of 13 cars, which was just about starting, loaded with quartermasters' and commissary stores, including ammunition and bomb-shells in large quantities. They had scarcely secured this train and got it on the side track, when another train of 25 cars, loaded with railroad ties, came into the depot, which was also secured. Wood was piled up around the engines and tenders, set fire to, and by that means the boiler burst—the torch was applied to the train of cars containing the ammunition and about 3,000 shells. When these were fired, the main column was four or five miles off, and the noise of their explosion led them to suppose the rebels had opened on the advance column. They hurried on, and soon found out their mistake. Major Starr moved his battalion east, and destroyed three bridges and a lot of trestle-work, extending over two miles, the track torn up, rails broken and burned, and telegraph destroyed for five miles.

Near Gallatin, 1,400 pounds of powder, 2 wagons, 26 yoke of oxen, and a 32-pound Parrott gun were captured. The gun was spiked.

At Union Church, 42 miles from Natchez, and 20 from Port Gibson, a skirmish occurred with Adams' Alabama Cavalry, in which several of the enemy were wounded, the rest retreating to Port Gibson.

At Bookhaven Camp of Instruction, four companies, under command of Major Starr, took two captains, one lieutenant, one surgeon, and nineteen privates, prisoners. They also captured a lot of Mississippi rifles, mules, ox teams, $5,000 worth of commissary stores, and $25,000 worth of army clothing.

At the crossing of Pearl river, Col. Prince captured a courier with instructions to destroy all bridges, etc., which fortunate circumstance added somewhat to the safety of the command.

At Hazlehurst, Col. Prince, of the 7th Illinois, captured a train of about forty cars, several of which were loaded with shell and ammunition. Another train, which had just arrived, escaped by the backing out of the train by the engineer before he could be captured.

About four miles east of Gallatin a battalion was detached to strike the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, at Bahala Station, where the water tanks, cars, and other property were destroyed.

At Walls' Station, on the Tickfaw, a regiment of rebel cavalry was discovered, who were routed with several killed and wounded. Our loss was one killed and five wounded; among them was Lieut. Col. Blackburn, of the 7th Illinois. He was shot in the thigh, and slightly in the head. He was left, with several of the wounded, at a house, with the injunction that, if not kindly treated, when our boys returned they would take their revenge.

At Summit a large amount of Government sugar, wood, and locomotives, &c, were destroyed. The camp of Hughes' and Milburn's Partisan Rangers, on Big Sandy creek, was attacked and destroyed, and a number of horses captured; from here they moved on the Greenville Spring road toward Baton Rouge. About nine miles from Baton Rouge the entire command of Stuart's cavalry, fourteen officers and eighty men, were captured. The men made very little resistance, retreating to the river, where they were surrounded.

It is almost impossible to give you anything like a perfect sketch of the sixteen days' march of this band of heroes. How they managed to endure and hold out under the fatigues of so long and perilous a march through the enemy's country, living as they best could, sleeping but an hour or two at a time, is one of the most remarkable events in the history of human warfare. In comparison the deeds of Stuart, Jackson, and other Confederate cavalry, dwindle into the most contemptible affairs, not worth speaking of.

At one place a number of old gray-headed men came out to resist the cavalry with shot-guns, and fired several shots—not a shot was fired in return; they were surrounded, disarmed, and their weapons destroyed. This very much astonished them; they had been led to believe they would be killed, their homes destroyed, and every imaginable cruelty perpetrated upon them. But when they found the men of the North were only fighting against efficient rebels, they seemed to wake up from a delusion. They then willingly gave our men what assistance they could, and one of them undertook to act as a guide.

The amount of damage done to the rebels it is difficult to estimate—not a bridge or a railroad, not a line of telegraph anywhere along the whole route, but what was destroyed. Horses, when necessary, were impressed to replace the worn-out ones. Only a small stock of provisions was brought along, so that they had to live on the enemy, and tolerably hard fare they had, too. Large numbers of men offered themselves to be paroled as a means of avoiding the conscription of the rebel officers.

Hundreds of negroes joined them as they came along, bringing, all one, some two horses or mules.

The success of the expedition could be shown in no more palpable manner than the health of the men. When they reached Baton Rouge, after a sixteen days' ride with only one whole night's rest, and badly supplied with food, only twelve men were turned over to the surgeon. Many of the men suffered from swelling of the legs and erysipelas, from sitting so long in the saddle, but it was only temporary.

They had a very clever way of cutting the telegraph wires so as to avoid discovery. Instead of cutting the wires and letting the ends hang loosely, they tied up the ends with strips of leather, so that it would not be easily seen, and yet the connection was covered.

Far in the interior they were mistaken for rebel cavalry, and complimented upon the fineness of their outfit.—On more than one occasion they profited by this ignorance.

To show you what courage and daring will accomplish, I may mention that they had nothing for their guide except one of Colton's county maps and compass.

In order that your readers may form an idea of the route of these daring men, I add a list of counties through which they passed. Starting from La Grange, they first struck Marshal county in Mississippi, passing in succession through the following counties: Tippah, Pontotoc, Chickasaw, Oktibbeha, Winston, Noxubee, Neshoba, Newton, Jasper, Smith, Simpson, Copiah, Lawrence, Pike, and Amite, and Helena, and East Baton Rouge in Louisiana.

At several points the enemy tried to catch or surround them, but in vain. Thirteen hundred cavalry were sent after them from Mobile, a thousand came south of Port Hudson, crossing Pearl river at Columbia, and two thousand came from the vicinity of Greenwood and Granada, to cut off their retreat to La Grange. They all fell to the rear, supposing Colonel Grierson would return.

Col. Grierson says, that had he had the means, or had it formed a part of his plan, he could have had at least two brigades of colored men who were anxious to join him, if he could have armed them, another proof of the desire of the negro to be free, and his willingness to serve the Union cause. As it was, about 500 negroes, and 1000 horses were brought in, besides cattle.

I am indebted to Col. Grierson, and his Acting Asst. Adjutant S. L. Woodward, for all these particulars, and many more, if I thought you had room for them.

When we first got the news here of their arrival at Baton Rouge, the story seemed too improbable for belief; it seemed too much like some of the rebel stories we had had so often. Many would not believe it unless they saw the men and spoke with them. On Tuesday morning, Colonel Grierson, Colonel Prince, Major Starr, Adjutant Woodward, and one or two privates reached the St. Charles Hotel. Late in the afternoon it became known to a few, and about dark I started, in company with the correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, to fetch the band of the 47th Massachusetts, in camp below the Half-way house, on the Shell road, to serenade Colonel Grierson and his companions, although no arrangements had been made, as it was not generally known, yet at 9 o'clock there was such a gathering of Union men, and such hearty, earnest congratulations on the success of the expedition, as it was never before my lot to witness. It was more than a victory. St. Charles steps, hall, rotunda, and gallery—in short, every inch of standing room—was crowded to its utmost capacity.—The band played on the balcony, then in the rotunda; fire works, rockets, &c., were let off from the front, and presently Colonel Grierson was introduced to the vast assemblage, by Surgeon Smith. The Colonel made a few remarks. He gave credit to the officers and men under him for their daring and endurance. He would rather face an equal number of rebels. Lieut. Woodward was then introduced by Dr. Dotzie, and also a private of the 7th Illinois, who were received with unbounded applause, after which Maj. Starr, of the 6th Illinois was introduced. After a short address, Colonel Prince, of the 6th Illinois Cavalry, was introduced, who gave a brief sketch of the expedition, particularly some of the dodges they resorted to to deceive the enemy, such as sending out scouts in butternut uniform; sending false messages on the telegraph to various places in their vicinity, for the purpose of putting them on a false track. At one place they telegraphed about the movement of the enemy, when a large force started from their camps, the Union cavalry marched direct to the camp the rebels had left, and destroyed it, and thus avoided this large force at the same time. Several short speeches from citizens were got off, and the Union flag was unfurled in the hall of the St. Charles for the first time since the capture of the city. The band played all the popular national airs during the evening, and after the meeting had dispersed the officers and leading citizens retired to the gentleman's parlor, where there was a general introduction, enlivened by sundry black bottles, the contents of which were distributed very freely. Still later, a select few adjourned to the ladies' parlor, where a number were waiting to be introduced, after which Colonel Grierson astonished and gratified all by playing on the piano and singing in a manner that proved he was as well able to handle a piano as a cavalry corps.

## A Baltimore Traitress.

[From the Baltimore American of May 12.]

Miss Fanny C. James, daughter of Mr. John James, whose wife was recently sent South upon the charge of disloyalty, was yesterday arrested at her father's residence, No. 702 West Saratoga street, upon the charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Her case was investigated by General Schenck, who committed her to Baltimore Jail, in order that she may be tried by the civil authorities under the Treason act of Maryland. It seems that she has been corresponding with the South, and the following is the copy of a letter:

"RICHMOND, Va., March 15, Tuesday, noon.—*My Dear Fannie:* Your *letters* have just been received, and the pleasure it gave us you cannot imagine. Harry was perfectly delighted with his *uniform*. The goods you spoke of in your *last* have been received, and were a perfect *God send*. The quinine and liquors were very much needed.—Those I presented to our government as *you* desired, and the other things sold at cost. Will you please forward goods to the amount of the enclosed *order* immediately? We have great demands for several items in the list, as they are needed by *our government*, and knowing your *promptness* in filling all such orders, we can rely on your despatching the goods at the earliest possible moment. I received the carte de visite of ——, who you suspect as a spy, and have given it to our authorities. There will be a *strict eye* on him. O, Fannie! if we only had more such as *you* in Maryland, how many of our *brave soldiers* would be supplied in all their wants, but *you* have done more than any one can imagine, but you will be fully rewarded some day, if not in this world, you will be in Heaven. You say that you are afraid that Col. Fish is suspicious of you. Well, dear Fanny, have nothing to do with him, he is a mean, cowardly villain.—But you say you have a great deal of respect for him considering he's a Y-a-n-k-e-e. Well, according to our opinion, he is a mighty little Fish. Any man that would make war upon women is beneath notice, but I acknowledge he's right in one respect, that the Baltimore ladies are more dangerous than the men. I'm of the opinion that if the men were like the women, the villainous Yankees would have been obliged to make a retrograde movement long ago.

"They request me to tell you, Fanny, to keep quiet, and don't let them have anything on you, as you can do much more for us where you are, and if they should find you out why—take the Yankee oath three times a day if they wish it just before every meal.—You have taken many a bitter dose of medicine, and it won't taste a bit worse than the rest. Harry says he will write by the next express, as he is very busy, but requests me to say all was right. The order, Fanny, I write on a separate piece of paper when Harry makes it out. How is cousin Brad? Heigho; can't you laugh at the fish about that? Did you cry to him? if so, perhaps your tears had some effect. I must now close, hoping to hear from you soon.

"I am, as ever, your friend, N.

"Remember the signal at Shepperdstown."


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# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, May 27, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

*In I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD.—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

## THE NEWS.

News of the highest importance, satisfactory to the best expectations of the public, appears to-day from the army of General Grant. It brings us report of multiplied victory, success upon success, captures of great extent, and evidently of triumph overwhelming and decisive. Vicksburg has been taken, after a first-class battle, succeeding a catalogue of splendid contests which have taken place along the line of Gen. Grant's victorious march from Grand Gulf to Vicksburg. On the 18th, Vicksburg was closely invested, and upon this Haines' Bluff and all the rifle pits north of the city were taken, after a desperate assault; still later, the entire works of Vicksburg were carried, and finally the city is in our possession. What the captures are we can but surmise. The probability is suggested by our news that the greater part of the rebel army has been made prisoners. Three very considerable battles seem to have occurred more immediately before the city was taken; one on the 16th, called the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's Creek, in which Pemberton's whole force was defeated, with a loss of 29 pieces of artillery and 400 men; another the 17th, when the same force was beaten at Big Black bridge, with the loss of 2,000 men and 17 guns; and, since this a great battle for the direct possession of Vicksburg. In the preliminary battles Pemberton is reported to have lost nearly all his artillery. Upon the capture of Haines' Bluff and the rifle pits, the earthworks at Vicksburg and all his guns came into our possession. It seems veritable that having lost nearly all his artillery, Pemberton has by the end surrendered the greater part of his army. We have a report estimating the captures of the prefatory battles, near Vicksburg, at sixty-four guns and nearly ten thousand prisoners. The battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Raymond, Mississippi Springs, Jackson, Baker's Creek, Edward's Station, Black River, and Vicksburg, fought within the space of a month, comprehend a campaign, doubtless, unequalled in the war for expedition and success.

An official report has been received at the Navy Department, from Admiral Porter, dated at Haines' Bluff, May 20th. It confirms our reported success up to and including the 19th. We may expect official news of the complete destruction of the enemy at Vicksburg, by to-morrow. Admiral Porter speaking of the defences at Haines' Bluff, says: "such net-work of defences I never saw. The rebels were a year in constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour."—And he remarks further:

"There has never been a case during the war when the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months is about to be rewarded.

"It is a mere question of a few hours, and then, with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open its entire length."

THE TRULY LOYAL POSITION.—Our old friend, Mr. John Lutz of the Shirleysburg *Herald*, has boldly taken a stand against political party organizations. The following are the sentiments of the editor as published in the *Herald* of the 14th:

"Our platform is, based on the structure reared by our present State and National Administrations—reared in defence of our national free institutions—obliterating all Party distinctions, save loyalty to the Union and fealty to the Government upon which we stake our destiny, to rise or fall, as fate may determine. To profess friendship to the present National Administration, in the line of strict partisan lineage, would be condemnatory of the acts of Abraham Lincoln in taking to his counsel and support such noble Democratic spirits as Stanton, Butler, Dix, Sickles, Rosecrans, Johnson, Wright, and a host of other Democratic patriots, whose love of country looms higher than, and stands aloof from, low party shackles, in a crisis like the present, and battle for Liberty, disregarding party names."

THE TYRONE HERALD.—This is the name of a new paper just started at Tyrone by H. R. Halsinger as editor and publisher. The paper presents a neat appearance, and the editor promises that it shall be strictly independent.

## The Destruction of the "Monitor" Office.

Most of our readers, no doubt, have heard of the destruction of the *Monitor* office before they read this. Some two hours after the arrival of the 125th Regiment on Wednesday last, eight or a dozen of the soldiers belonging to the companies from this immediate neighborhood, entered the office, and requested the editor and workmen to leave, when they immediately commenced to carry out the materials, and in less than an hour they had everything in the street and completely destroyed. Soldiers only were engaged in the destruction of the office. A hundred or more of soldiers were in the neighborhood of the office—also a number of citizens—and efforts were made by some of the officers and citizens to prevent the destruction, but the soldiers had determined to destroy the office, and it could not be prevented. We knew nothing of the destruction going on until the materials were in the street; we were in our sanctum attending to our business, and yet some of the bogus Democrats—traitors to their country—are trying to make the people believe that we led the mob. We are not in favor of mob law to accomplish any purpose—we believe that loyal public opinion will soon be strong enough to remove from our midst disloyalty in every shape and form. The people are beginning to think—and they are beginning to *act*—and treason will be crushed out and our country saved.

We give below a statement from one of the soldiers of the 125th, which, we think, will satisfy every reasonable person that we were not the Instigator of the demonstration against the *Monitor* office. Read the statement:

HUNTINGDON, PA., May 25, 1863.

WM. LEWIS, ESQ.:—If you will hear me, I would like to make a plain statement of facts and the feelings which existed among the officers and men belonging to the four Huntingdon county companies of the 125th Regt. Penna. Vols. in regard to the course taken by the editors and proprietors of the *Monitor* Office. From all I learn, you are charged, by the men who owned and controlled that establishment, as the instigator and cause of the destruction of that office on Wednesday last, by the returned soldiers. It is a serious charge, and my desire is to correct the error. If it was necessary, I could give you a minute history of the feelings of the men in regard to that paper, from the day the first number of it appeared in our camp; but it answers my purpose, at present, by merely asserting that the edict went forth from our camp three months or more ago, *that the Monitor Office should be "gutted," immediately after our return home.* It was done, and the cowardly traitors lay all the blame at your door. The nasty Copperheads ask what they have done to merit such treatment from a set of "*drunken soldiers.*" I reply by asking—*What is treason?* If opposition to every effort of the Administration to crush this unholy rebellion; denouncing as traitors the President and his Constitutional advisers, as well as the many thousands who are straining every nerve to save the Union; writing to friends in the army, telling them you sincerely hope they may be spared from the slaughter pens prepared for them by Lincoln and Stanton; denouncing the men who left their homes and friends to endure the hardships of camp, the fatiguing march and the brunt of battle, as a "*drunken mob*;" giving aid and comfort to those in arms against us; denouncing all loyal patriots as Abolitionists and traitors, who have violated every article of the Constitution; forming secret associations for the destruction of that glorious Union, "bequeathed to us by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and left to us as a precious inheritance," and for which we are now fighting to preserve, is not treason, I would like to know what is. That's the course the *Monitor* editors pursued—that's what "*drunken*" soldiers call treason, and that's why the office was "cleaned out." There are only two sides to this question—those who are not for us are against us. We want no half-way measures.

The principal leaders in the destruction of the *Monitor* Office were members of Company F, and were all Democrats, as far as that company was concerned, but not of the Copperhead stripe. Among the most active, were men who have a clearer record on High than any one connected with that hellish sheet dare claim to have. The men swore they would destroy the office, and without consulting the wishes of any one, they did it. No influence that could have been brought to bear would have saved it. They would have done it, if they had had to have gone over the dead bodies of some of their friends to accomplish their purpose, yet they were neither *drunk* nor crazy. Their feelings had been outraged and their country insulted.

Yours,
A RETURNED SOLDIER.

THE people should not forget that the *Monitor* faction have threatened the destruction of the *Globe* office. To make ourself and property safe to some extent, we had, on Saturday last, a warrant issued for the arrest of R. Bruce Petrikin, R. Milton Speer, David Caldwell, J. Simpson Africa, and Albert Owen. They were arrested by Constable King, taken before Esquire Swoope, and bound over in the sum of $500 each to keep the peace, etc.

*How a Rebel Sympathizer Announces the Death of a Traitor.*—The *Bedford Gazette* announces the death of Stonewall Jackson in the following traitorous language:

"One of the most distinguished and most *admired* of the military leaders in the present war has passed from the stage of action. 'Stonewall' Jackson is dead."

## The Threats of the "Monitor" Clique.

For the purpose of inaugurating a demonstration to destroy our establishment, the *Monitor* editors have asserted in their paper that *we* were the instigator of the threats made against them by the soldiers,—that the threats made by the soldiers were the result of the "Bill Lewis League," and *could be traced directly to us.* These assertions the editors knew to be *false* when they made them and gave them circulation in their paper, and they could have had no other object in view than to deceive the public and excite their followers to acts of retaliation upon us for any injury they might receive from the hands of soldiers they had insulted. If they will trace the threats directly to us, we will agree to give them a better office than the one "cleaned out" by the soldiers.

Their office has been destroyed, and their false charges and threats of retaliation are still before the public. They say they have no resource left them but the law of retaliation, and that *a thousand bayonets* cannot protect *our* office. These threats must be met, and it is for us and our friends to determine how they shall be met.

They have issued a call for an indignation meeting to be held in this place on Friday afternoon next, and have requested "*a thousand Democrats*" to attend. Perhaps "*a thousand bayonets*" cannot protect us on that day.—We shall wait patiently to see whether any attempt is to be made to carry out their threats of retaliation. If our property should be destroyed then or at any other time, we shall hold those responsible who have asserted falsehoods for the purpose of inducing others to do us injury.

The *Lancaster Inquirer* says:—

"Democracy is truly at a low ebb when it reads out of its ranks such men as Lewis of Huntingdon, and such papers as the Huntingdon *Globe*, which was one of the first Douglas papers of the State, has always been true to his principles, loyal to the core, preferring country above party, and advocating that "all men must be either patriots or traitors." It has supported the Government in a firm, loyal, true and patriotic spirit. It has labored to keep Democracy from the ranks of traitors and out of the clutches of Vallandigham & Co. But he has been read out of the party for being loyal. What is their loss is our gain."

## Northern Revolution.

What do staid, respectable Democrats in this county, men who are right at heart but "vote the ticket" because it is their "party," think of the late meeting in New York. The avowed object was the denunciation of "the arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, and his trial and sentence by a military commission, as a startling outrage upon the hitherto sacred rights of American citizenship." These New York traitors are systematically organized by a set of political desperadoes who are neither afraid nor ashamed to avow their designs. Either these men must be summarily dealt with by the Government before it attempts to adopt or put in force any new war measure, or it will be compelled to resort to martial law and the bayonet to secure any obedience or attention whatever to its authority. People can hardly have any idea of the extent which the infatuation of treason has reached in New York.—There, the chief officers of the State, and the party officially controlling both State and city, are the movers in the infamous business, and their journalistic organs include about half the established press of New York. They grow bolder every day, as they believe themselves to be growing stronger, and since Gov. Seymour gave them public assurance of his sympathy and co-operation with them, in his insolently-mutinous letter to the directors of the recent Vallandigham meeting at Albany, they have been more audacious than ever. At the mass meeting in Union Square on Monday night, the 18th, at least five thousand of the most desperate characters of the town were openly incited to violence and bloodshed by speakers of their own class appointed for the purpose. One or two specimens of the speeches delivered there, will serve to show what they mean. There was McMasters, of the notorious *Freeman's Journal*, a man who has been in Fort Lafayette, and should be there still, talking to the excited mobocrats around him, about "saving their liberties," he said:

"And how were they to save their liberties? [A voice—'Fight for it.']—Yes, if necessary, fight for it; but not in a disorderly fight; for if you were to punish those who first ruined you, there will be other masters to take their places.

But you must act by organization; organize not in wards, for wards are too large. *Organize in your neighborhoods, by tens, by hundreds, and by companies, and by regiments*, and then send to your Governor for war commissions when your regiments are organized. This is your right (though Federal power has attempted to infringe it in Indiana and Ohio) to bear arms. It is the sacred and inalienable right of freemen in America. It is written in the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State says, too, that you shall have the right *to bear arms, not for the Union, but for the State.* Then it was their duty to prepare themselves orderly and firmly to preserve, under their gallant leader, Governor Seymour, their liberties and the liberties of their State.—[Cheers.]

Another speaker said that "Cæsar had had his Brutus, that Charles I had had his Cromwell, and the George III. of the present day might profit by their example. He would ask his hearer if he had three hundred dollars in his pocket. [Voices—'No, no.'] Then they would have to go war ['No, no'] while their employer in Fifth avenue, who had three hundred dollars could remain. Would we have such refusals to go to war, if this war was for the Constitution? ['No, no.'] But when the President called upon them to carry on a war for the nigger, he would be d—d if he believed they would go. [Voices—'You may bet your life we won't.']"

And thus is the mob of that city being taught to believe that it has a constitutional right to do just exactly what the Southerners are now doing. It is not hard to anticipate just what the result will be. At the first attempt to draft, there the streets will swarm with an armed and ferocious mob, if the Government requires Governor Seymour to order out the military of the State, for the suppression of riot, the Governor will peremptorily refuse to do so. Then, probably, we shall have a declaration of martial law, and a force of United States troops sent from Governor's Island by Gen. Wool, to put down the revolt, these troops will be at once opposed by the State militia, under orders from Seymour, and then ——! All this may be avoided by some decisive action on the part of the Government now.

## From the 84th Pa. Regiment.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from Milton Opp, Lieut. Col. Com. the 84th. It gives much information we have not received from newspaper correspondents:

HEAD QAS. 84TH REGT. P. V.,
May 18, 1863.

*Capt. Morrow,*—

DEAR SIR:—Your note, inquiring as to the fate of the 84th, came to hand to-day while on picket. I will reply briefly at once.

Our loss in the battles fought on the 2d and 3d of May near Chancellorsville amounts to 219 in killed, wounded and missing. This does not include some who were lost who were on detached duty, and have not been reported to us. Our loss is not so heavy in killed and wounded; a large proportion is in missing, who were doubtless captured. We have heard from eighty of them who were at Fortress Monroe, paroled. Capt. Peterman was killed; his body has not yet been recovered. A large detail has gone for all the officers of the division. Goldsboro has gone from this regiment; I am certain he will do all any one could do to recover Capt. Peterman's remains. A great deal of uncertainty invests the fate of Lt. Mitchell, a young man from your country, talented, and a good officer. I am in hopes that he was only captured.—We had eleven officers killed, wounded and missing. Our Asst. Surgeon, a Dr. Waggoner, from Cumberland Valley, was badly wounded. He followed us closely and faithfully all through the battle up to the time he was wounded. I trust he will recover and return to us; we will give him due honors. We know of six of our lieutenants who were wounded; Steinman is amongst the number; his wounds are severe, though not dangerous, inflicted by musket ball through fleshy part of both thighs. He was captured and paroled, and is now in Washington or at home. Hixon makes his second trip to Richmond. I understand he was unhurt.

Although we sustained a severe disaster, we'll pick flints and try it again. No one feels that we were whipped by any means. The Army of the Potomac is unconquerable, though it has been its fate so far not to conquer. It is made up of the very best material, and there is no better army in the world. It has suffered checks—I may say defeats—and yet has not lost its spirit and strength; yet from loss in battle, disease, and expiration of enlistment it has been materially reduced. It would seem to me that reinforcements must be had. The feeling of the army is that the war should go on; there is no mistake about this.—The men have the utmost aversion for Copperheads. They respect the open enemy, but have none for those in their rear who, they think, are trying to paralyze their efforts.

My faith in the success of our arms is as strong as ever. We will whip them yet, that is, if the people let us and support us.

I am, most respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
MILTON OPP.

## The Credit of the Union.

*As a proof of the growing confidence* in the strength of our Government, and in its ability to suppress, the rebellion, we may refer to the very large subscriptions to the national loan, amounting to about two millions of dollars a day. Every one of these subscriptions helps to strengthen the nation, for every man who holds government securities has a personal interest in the maintenance of the Government. It is a particularly good sign that there have been some millions of dollars subscribed by citizens of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Baltimore, which is sometimes represented as disloyal because she has a good many noisy and insolent traitors among her people, has subscribed several millions to the national loan. This shows that all the money of Baltimore is not among those of her citizens that abuse and distrust the Government.—Baltimore is getting so largely interested in the national securities, that it will be dangerous after awhile to talk treason there. In the seceded States the United States currency is in great demand at a very high premium.—There must be a good many millions of greenbacks in rebel hands, and we take it that the premium they bring shows that financial people at the South have a conviction that the Union will be restored.—*Phila. Bulletin.*


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# WAR NEWS.

## GLORIOUS NEWS!

## CAPTURE OF VICKSBURG.

## HAINES'S BLUFF CAPTURED!

### Large number of Prisoners taken.

### 27 Pieces of Artillery Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following dispatch was received by the President to-day:

Col. Anson Stager, Washington, D. C.:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23.—Official information from below to Wednesday has been received.

General Grant has captured Haines' Bluff and the entire works of Vicksburg, and a large number of prisoners and fifty-seven pieces of artillery.

The battle is still raging with every prospect of capturing the entire force in Vicksburg. He held Jackson, Black River Bridge and Haines' Bluff.

A report is being made up for Washington.

W. G. FULLER,
Asst. Manager of the Telegraph.

### GEN. GRANT STILL SUCCESSFUL.

#### Rebel Gen. Joe Johnson in a Tight Place.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The following was received this morning at the headquarters of the army:

Maj. Gen. H W Hallock, Gen. in chief:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 11 A. M., May 21.—A citizen has arrived at Lagrange, who left Canton on Saturday morning, who reports that Johnston was at Calhoun, 17 miles north of Jackson, with 6,000 men, endeavoring to effect a junction with Pemberton at Edward's Station. At Holly Springs he saw a dispatch from Canton, dated the 19th inst., as follows: General Grant was reinforced and drove the enemy into the entrenchments on the Big Black. Johnston has ordered all the provisions from Canton.

The Pearl river Bridge at Jackson, and the trestle work at Brandon were burned.

S. A. HURLBURT,
Major General.

### LATER.

#### Full Particulars of Genl. Grant's Operations.

### VICKSBURG OCCUPIED.

#### Capture of Pemberton's Entire Army and Artillery.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 11 o'clock, P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received at the War Department:

MEMPHIS, May 23.—I forward the following which has just been received from Col. John H. Rawlins, A. A. G., dated in the rear of Vicksburg on the 20th. The army of the Tennessee landed at Brulinsburg on the 30th of Apl.

On the 1st of May they fought the battle of Port Gibson, and defeated the rebels under Gen. Barron, whose loss in killed and wounded and prisoners was at least 15,000, and loss in artillery were five pieces.

On the 12th of May at the battle of Raymond the rebels were defeated with a loss of 800.

On the 14th we defeated General Jos. E. Johnston and captured Jackson, with a loss to the enemy of four hundred, beside immense stores and munitions and 17 pieces of artillery.

On the 16th we fought the bloody and decisive battle of Baker's creek, in which the entire Vicksburg force under Pemberton was defeated with a loss of twenty-nine pieces of artillery and four thousand men.

On the 17th we defeated the same force at Big Black Bridge, with a loss of 2,600 men and 17 pieces of artillery.

On the 18th we invested Vicksburg closely.

To-day General Steele carried the rifle pits on the north of the city. The right of the army rested on the Mississippi above Vicksburg.

[Signed] JOHN A. RAWLINS.

I learn further that the rear, from 15,000 to 20,000 men, are in Vicksburg, and that Pemberton lost nearly all his field artillery and that the cannonading at Vicksburg ceased about three o'clock, P. M. of the 20th. Gen. Grant has probably captured nearly all of the enemy.

ANOTHER CONFIRMATION.

CAIRO, May 23.—The reports from General Grant's army are highly important, and they are believed to be reliable.

It seems that after accomplishing all that was desired at Jackson, General Grant marched towards the Black River bridge, burning all the bridges behind him, doubtless with the intention of preventing an attack in the rear.

At the Black river bridge a heavy battle was fought, and it is reported that we captured 27 guns and a large number of prisoners, and that the rebels were being driven back towards Vicksburg. If the rebels don't escape up the Yazoo river most of them must be captured.

### STILL LATER.

### ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!

#### THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

### Details of the Battle of Black River.

#### OVER TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

#### A Federal Brigade Captured More Prisoners than its own Numbers.

#### THE REBELS SAVE BUT THREE GUNS OUT OF SIXTY

### Official Despatch to the President.

### THE STARS AND STRIPES WAVING OVER VICKSBURG.

### THE VICTORY COMPLETE.

#### Rebel Accounts of the Battle at Big Black Bridge.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Official details of the Battle of Black river To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 23, 11 30 A. M.—The following dispatch has been received at these headquarters, and is forwarded as requested:

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBURT.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

*Rear of Vicksburg*, May 20, 6 A. M.—General Grant won a great and momentous victory over the rebels under Gen. Pemberton on the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad, at Baker's Creek, on the 16th inst. General Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill on which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 o'clock, A. M., and was gained at 4 o'clock, P. M. Its brunt was borne by Gen. Hovey's division and McClernand's corps, and by Logan's and Crocker's of McPherson's. Genl. Hovey attacked the hill and held the greater part of it till two p. m., when having lost 1,600 men he was succeeded by Boomer's and Holmes' brigade of Crodler's division, by which the conflict was ended in that part of the field. General Boomer lost 500 men.

General Logan operated on the right and cut off the enemy's direct retreat, so that he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods.

General Logan lost four hundred killed and wounded; we took about ten thousand prisoners.

On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, we fought Pemberton again at the bridge there, and captured three thousand prisoners. He fought in rifle pits protected by a difficult bayou full of abattis. General Lawless' brigade of Genl. McClernand's corps, charged the rifle pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their own numbers.

Genl. Pemberton burned his bridge and returned to Vicksburg with only three cannon out of sixty that he had taken out, building four bridges over the Big Black. Gen. Grant arrived before the town on the evening of the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies via Chickasaw Bayou, having cut the town off from Haines' Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy and which General Grant will occupy.

There was sharp fighting through the day yesterday. Gen. Steele now holds the upper bluff and the enemy's upper water battery, and gets water from the Mississippi.

General Sherman's corps lost yesterday five hundred killed and wounded. General McPherson, who holds the centre, lost little, as did General McClernand, who holds the left.

The gunboats kept the enemy alert during the night, and probably the town will be carried to-day. There are from fifteen to twenty thousand men in it.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH TO THE PRESIDENT.

*Washington*, May 24.—At 11 o'clock, a. m., to-day, the President received the following telegraphic announcement that "Vicksburg is ours."

*Cleveland*, Ohio, May 24.—A dispatch from Mr. Fuller, the Telegraph manager at Memphis, late last night, said that the Stars and Stripes now float over Vicksburg, and the victory is complete.

I have held this message, hoping to get the confirmation, but the line has been interrupted and I now give it to you as it reached me. I think the line will be all right soon.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

*Fortress Monroe*, May 24th.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 23d contains the following dispatch:

*Mobile*, May 21.—In Saturday's fight we lost thirty pieces of artillery, which were spiked and abandoned.

On Sunday the Federals advanced to take the Big Black Bridge, but were repulsed. They crossed higher up and took us in the rear, when the bridge was burned and the works abandoned. The loss is heavy.

Vicksburg is closely besieged, the enemy closing in on every side.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of the 20th says in relation to Vicksburg, if some happy combination be not made between the forces under Pemberton and Johnston, the heroic city must fall.

## The Case of Mr. Vallandigham.

*Judge Leavitt's Refusal to Grant the Writ of Habeas Corpus.—An Important Decision on Martial and Civil Law.*

[From the Cincinnati Daily Times.

The decision on the application for a writ of habeas corpus was delivered by Judge Leavitt this morning. We have not room to publish it in full, which we should otherwise be glad to do, as it is an able document, and one which will be universally read.

After a general statement of the case, which need not be repeated here, as all the particulars are familiar to our readers, the judge remarked that the doctrine was well established that the writ could not issue, of course, but only on sufficient cause shown. He then referred to the Rupert case, decided in the same court in October, 1862, which was substantially the same as the present, in which the writ was disallowed. That was made with the concurrence of Judge Swayne, and he could not now reverse it if he would. The fact that Rupert was a public man did not change the aspect of the case.

The ground for the application was that Mr. Vallandigham was not in the military or naval service, and was consequently not amenable to the military authority; and the constitutional provisions for the protection of liberty were read by counsel, and commented upon at length. "But," says the Judge, "the court cannot shut its eyes to the grave fact that war exists, involving the most imminent public danger, and threatening the subversion and destruction of the Constitution itself. In my judgment, when the life of the Republic is imperiled, he mistakes his duty and obligations as a patriot who is not willing to concede to the Constitution such a capacity of adaptation to circumstances as may be necessary to meet a great emergency, and save the nation from helpless ruin.

"Self-preservation is a paramount law, which a nation, as well as an individual, may find it necessary to invoke."

Our fathers, the Judge declares, foreseeing the result of ambitious schemes for aggrandizement, provided for just such an emergency as the present, by granting Congress power to raise and support armies, and create a navy.—When they made these grants, they were aware of the magnitude of the powers conferred, in order to give the clauses effect. The rebellion of 1795 called for the enactment of a law in pursuance of these provisions of the Constitution, and it was enacted. It was under this statute that the President issued his call for volunteers after the bombardment of Fort Sumpter.

"It is not to be disguised," he says, "that the country is in imminent danger, and that the crisis demands of every American citizen a hearty support of all proper measures for the restoration of the Union and the return of an honorable peace. * * * * The President may not be the man of our choice, and his measures not be such as all can fully approve; but these are minor considerations, and excuse no one from the paramount obligation of lending his aid to the salvation of the country. All should remember that no evil is so great as disunion."

*And again:* "It is clearly no time for any one connected with the judicial department of the Government to allow himself, except from the most stringent obligations of duty, to thwart the Executive in his efforts to deliver the country from the dangers which press so heavily upon it." If Gen. Burnside has exceeded his authority, it is the duty of the President to apply the remedy. The President, being Commander-in-Chief of the Army, must judge of the military necessity. He is responsible to the country for a violation of his duties, and can be impeached.

The power of the President undoubtedly implies the right to arrest persons who are mischievous and disloyal, thereby endangering the existence of the Government, and the success of the army; and possessing it, he can delegate it to the commander of a department.

Martial law is defined to be "the will of the military commander, operating without restraint, save his own judgment, upon the entire social and individual condition of the people."—To the objection that no proclamation of martial law has been issued, it need only be said that no such thing is necessary."

A high eulogy on the capacity and integrity of General Burnside is here pronounced, which is altogether merited.

He then adds: "Artful and designing politicians, disguising their latent treason under hollow pretences of devotion to the Union, were striving to disseminate their pestilential heresies among the masses of the people. The evil was one of alarming magnitude, and threatened seriously to impede the military operations of the Government, and greatly protract the war." It was with this fact before him, that General Burnside promptly issued his famous Order No. 38, which had been brought to the notice of the court.

He would not dwell further upon it, and only referred to it because General Burnside, in his manly and patriotic letter to the court, gave his reason at length for issuing it. In the judgment of the commanding general it was necessary, and it was not for the judiciary to reverse it. The legality of the arrest depends upon the necessity for making it, and that was to be determined by the military commander.

And here, without subjecting myself to the charge of touching upon the domain of political discussion, I may be indulged in the remark that there is too much of the pestilential leaven of disloyalty in the community. There is a class of men in the loyal States who seem to have no just appreciation of the deep criminality of those who are in arms, avowedly for the overthrow of the Government, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. They have not, I fear, risen to any right estimate of their duties and obligations as American citizens, to a government which has strewn its blessings with a profuse hand. I may venture the assertion that the page of history will be searched in vain for an example of a rebellion so wholly destitute of excuse or vindication, and so dark with crime as that which our bleeding country is now called upon to confront, and for the suppression of which all her energies are demanded. Its cause is to be found in the unhallowed ambition of political aspirants and agitators, who boldly avow as their aim, not the establishment of a government for the better security of human rights, but one in which all political power is to be concentrated in an odious and despotic oligarchy. It is, indeed, consolatory to know that in most sections of the North, those who sympathize with the rebellion are not so numerous or formidable as the apprehensions of some would seem to indicate.

It may be assumed, I trust, that in most of the Northern States, reliable and unswerving patriotism is the rule, and disloyalty and treason the exception. But there should be no division of sentiment upon this momentous subject. Men should know, and lay the truth to heart, that there is a course of conduct not involving overt treason, and not, therefore, subject to punishment as such, which, nevertheless, implies moral guilt and a gross offence against the country. Those who live under the protection and enjoy the blessings of our benignant Government must learn that they cannot stab its vitals with impunity. If they cherish hatred and hostility to it, and desire its subversion, let them withdraw from its jurisdiction, and seek the fellowship and protection of those with whom they are in sympathy. If they remain with us, while they are not of us, they must be subject to such a course of dealing as the great law of self-preservation prescribes and will enforce.—And let them not complain if the stringent doctrine of military necessity should find them to be the legitimate subjects of its action. I have no fears that the recognition of this doctrine will lead to an arbitrary invasion of the personal security of personal liberty of the citizen. It is rare, indeed, that a charge of disloyalty will be made upon insufficient grounds.

But if there should be an occasional mistake, such an occurrence is not to be put in competition with the preservation of the life of the nation, and I confess I am but little moved by the eloquent appeals of those, who, while they indignantly denounce violation of personal liberty, look with no horror upon a despotism as unmitigated as the world has ever witnessed. But I cannot pursue this subject further.—I am aware there are points made by the learned counsel representing Mr. Vallandigham to which I have not adverted. I have had neither time nor strength for a more elaborate consideration of the questions involved in this application.

For the reasons which I have attempted to set forth, I am lead clearly to the conclusion, that I cannot judicially pronounce the order of General Burnside for the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham as a nullity, and must therefore hold that no sufficient ground has been exhibited for granting the writ applied for. And I may properly add here, that I am fortified in my conclusion by the fact just brought to my notice, that the Legislature of Ohio, at its late session, has passed two statutes, in which the legality and validity of arrests in the State, under military authority, are distinctly sanctioned. This is a clear indication of the opinion of that body, that the rights and liberties of the people are not put in jeopardy by the exercise of the power in question; and is, moreover, a concession that the present State of the country requires and justifies its exercise. It is a clear intimation that the people of our patriotic State will sanction such a construction of the Constitution as, without a clear violation of the letter, will adapt it to the existing emergency.

There is one other consideration to which I may, perhaps, properly refer, not as a reason for refusing the writ applied for, but for the purpose of saying that if granted there is no probability that it would be available in relieving Mr. Vallandigham from his present position. It is at least morally certain it would not be obeyed. And I confess I am somewhat reluctant to authorize a process knowing it would not be respected, and that the court is powerless to enforce obedience; yet, if satisfied there were sufficient grounds for the allowance of the writ, the consideration to which I have adverted would not be conclusive against it.

For these reasons, the writ is not allowed.

## The Sentence of C. L. Vallandigham.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, Cincinnati, May 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.

1. At a military commission, which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th day of May, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 135, of April 21st, 1863, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Brig. General Robert B. Porter, United States Volunteers, is president, was arraigned and tried Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on the following charge and specification of charge, to wit:

Charge—Publicly expressing, in violation of General Orders, No. 38, from Headquarters Department of the Ohio, sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unholy rebellion.

Specification—In this, that the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, on or about the first day of May, 1863, at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, did publicly address a large meeting of citizens, and did utter sentiments in words, or in effect, as follows: Declaring the present war, "a wicked, cruel, and unnecessary war;" "a war not being waged for the preservation of the Union;" "a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism;" "a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites; stating that "if the Administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated months ago;" that "peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed intermediation of France;" that "propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States and those under him in authority; charging that "the Government of the United States were about to appoint military marshals in every district to restrain the people of their liberties, to deprive them of their rights and privileges;" "characterizing General Orders, No. 38, from headquarters Department, of Ohio, as a base usurpation of arbitrary authority," inviting his hearers to resist the same, by saying "the sooner the people inform the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions upon their liberties the better;" declaring that "he was at all times and upon all occasions, resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free Government;" asserting that "he firmly believed, as he said six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before." All of which opinions and sentiments he well knew did aid, comfort, and encourage those in arms against the Government, and could but induce in his hearers a distrust of their own Government, sympathy for those in arms against it, and a disposition to resist the laws of the land.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner refused to plead either "guilty," or "not guilty," the commission directed the Judge Advocate to enter on the records the plea of "not guilty."

FINDING AND SENTENCE.

The commission, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced and the statement of the accused, find the accused, Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, as follows:

Of the specification, (except the words, "That propositions by which the Northern States could be won back, and the South guaranteed their rights under the Constitution, had been rejected the day before the late battle of Fredericksburg, by Lincoln and his minions," meaning thereby the President of the United States, and those under him in authority, and the words "asserting that he firmly believed, as he asserted six months ago, that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country, more cruel and more oppressive than ever existed before,") "Guilty."

And as to these words, "Not guilty."

Of the charge, "Guilty."

And the commission do therefore sentence him, the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, to be placed in close confinement in some fortress of the United States, to be designated by the commanding officer of this department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war.

II. The proceedings, finding, and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed, and it is directed that the place of confinement of the prisoner, Clement L. Vallandigham, in accordance with the said sentence, be Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

By command of

Maj. Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Vallandigham was, last evening, placed on board a gunboat now anchored off the levee. His transfer to the boat was very quiet, and attracted no crowd.

Those who saw him say he looked sober, sad and much broken down.—He certainly goes to Fort Warren; by what route I cannot say.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The President has changed the sentence of Vallandigham from confinement in Fort Warren to transportation through our lines.—He leaves to-day for Louisville in the gunboat Exchange, where he will be delivered to General Rosecrans who, with a flag of truce, will deliver him into the lines of Gen. Bragg.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

*Cincinnati*, May 22.—Vallandigham, who has been under guard on the gunboat for two days, bade adieu to this city last evening. He goes to Rosecrans's lines and thence to Dixie.—The change of sentence from Fort Warren to the Confederacy seems to please him. There is poetic justice in the final disposition made of him. He has talked a great deal about going down South with "a sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other." He can take the branch; the sword we entrust to worthier hands.


# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 27, 1863.


## LOCAL & PERSONAL.

THE RETURN OF THE 125TH.—The 125th were paid off and mustered out of service at Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week. A number of our brave "boys" arrived here on Tuesday evening, and the balance arrived with the regiment early on Wednesday morning. Of course the "boys" were glad to get home, and their friends were ready to receive them with open arms. A programme had been arranged to give the "boys" a handsome public reception, but the time of their arrival being uncertain, and the companies coming home in squads at different times, made it impossible to carry out the programme. But the ladies, God bless them, stepped forward, and "in less than no time," had a fine dinner prepared in front of the Court House for the "boys" remaining in town.—It takes the Huntingdon ladies to feed the soldiers, and the soldiers know it. A large number of the friends of the "boys" were in from the country, and we witnessed many happy meetings of the young folks. The general appearance of the "boys" astonished everybody—they all, with but very few exceptions, enjoyed better health, and looked more like men, than when they left their homes and friends to fight the accursed rebels. The "boys" are welcomed home by all good citizens, with open arms and open hearts. They are our brothers—the brothers of every loyal citizen. We are proud of them—they are an honor to our county.

### Local Items.

—*Fire on the Mountains.*—A large fire raged several days last week on Tussoys mountain near Stoneerstown, also one about a mile south of Squankum on the switch backs. A large amount of worked lumber was consumed, and the leaves being so very dry, it was an exceedingly difficult task to arrest its progress.

—*New Station House.*—The Broad Top Co. are about commencing the erection of a new station house at Dudley. We cannot but remark here that the one now in use for that purpose is as hard a looking place as a man ever stepped into.

—Wm. March & Bro., at Marklesburg, has just received a splendid and extensive assortment of new goods which he will be pleased to have examined by his many customers. He also wishes to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—See advertisement.

—Lieut. Benton Reed is in town on a short visit—he looks better, and enjoys better health than he has for years. The Lieutenant is every inch a soldier.

—We learn that Provost Marshal Campbell has been directed to open his office at this place and make Huntingdon his headquarters. His office will likely be in the grand jury room in the Court House.

—We neglected last week to return thanks for the handsome serenade given us by the String Band. Now that the "boys" are home again we hope the full band will let us hear from them often.

—*New Hall.*—The Odd Fellows are to commence the erection of a hall at Coalmont next month. They certainly have our best wishes.

—Two fights occurred at Dudley above the Railroad Station on last Friday evening; result—black eyes and bloody noses; cause—whisky.

—We learn that three or four "charges" were made at Mapleton on Saturday evening, and that the Union flag came off victorious.

A SWEET BOUQUET.—We had the pleasure last week of receiving from Miss Nannie P. Thompson, of Henderson township, a beautiful bouquet of sweet flowers. She has our thanks.

COMING.—On Thursday, the 4th of June, Gardner & Hemmings' Great American Circus will make their grand entry into our town. This Establishment is one of real merit, and combines elegant horsemanship with startling gymnastic exploits, employing a full force of talented artistes with a great collection of beautiful and highly trained horses and ponies. Dan Gardner is the main spring of the establishment, and will appear at each exhibition in his various comicalities. We expect that the day in question will be a grand gala one in town, for a circus is always popular in Huntingdon. The fitout is said to be beautiful in the extreme, and we are promised a model entertainment.

NOTICE.—On Tuesday next, June 2d, the Sabbath School Convention for Juniata District East Baltimore Conference, will commence its Annual Session in this place, in the M. E. Church. Rev. Wm. R. Mills, of Altoona is expected to conduct the opening services by an appropriate sermon, commencing at 7½ o'clock, P. M. A large attendance of ministers and delegates is expected.

SOLDIERS OF THE 125TH.—We call your attention to an advertisement in another column headed "Soldiers of the 125th Pa. Vols." Lieut. Miles is from this place. This opportunity is one of the best offered to young men who intend to return to the service.

A LARGE MEETING.—The Tunkers of the United States held their Annual Meeting about four and a half miles from Cove Station on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last. Several thousand of the church were in attendance.

## The Sheet-anchor of our Hopes.

The best evidence of the bravery and patriotism of the American people is not now furnished upon the battle-field. A more satisfactory test of the zeal and courage of the loyal people of the North in behalf of their Government is being applied, and meets with the most satisfactory results. We refer to the subscriptions which are being made all over the country for the five-twenty bonds of the Government. These are regular investments in the Government. It is a taking of stock in it. It is a pledge of loyalty of the most substantial kind. It is a binding of the subjects to the Government with golden bonds. Had we possessed a national debt previous to the rebellion, and the people generally had held the securities, the conspirators would have found the task of fomenting disaffection and disloyalty much more difficult. The value of the Government would then have been much more highly appreciated. Interest would have bound the people to it where affection failed.

We are persuaded, however, that now the mere consideration of interest is the least incentive to the investment of their wealth, by the people in the securities of the Government. A higher motive prevails. The nation is in danger, and the people bring the offering of their substance to aid in the work of rescue. These tributes are wholly voluntary. They are unostentatious, and promise neither excitement nor celebrity. There is nothing of the novelty about them which at least in part, in the early stages of the war, filled the ranks of our volunteer army. They are the most convincing proofs which could be given by the American people of their determination to save the Republic.

The most cheering circumstances in this connection, is the fact that the recent disaster upon the Rappahannock, falling as it did like a heavy frost upon the hopes of the nation, has not checked the stream of contributions which is pouring into the government treasury. The subscriptions have not ceased, nor even materially diminished. What a convincing proof of the faith of devotion, or both, which the people entertain when called upon by the circumstances of the hour to make sacrifices that the nation may be saved. The courage which is here displayed is much more unconquerable than any valor which can be manifested upon the battle-field. It is moral heroism. A Government which has a sufficiency of this to fall back upon, cannot be vanquished short of physical annihilation. The Government of the United States has here, in its conflict with the rebellion, a principle of vitality, which is a surer guarantee of success in maintaining its integrity, than all its armies now in the field. This is the secret of the wonderful recuperative energy which the people of the North have exhibited under all our national trials and reverses. No one can look back upon the history of the last two years, without astonishment at the presistency of the loyal people of the country, in insisting upon the maintenance of the National Union. Army after army has been raised, each larger than its predecessor; battle after battle has been fought, and patriot blood has flowed forth like water, and not unfrequently defeat has followed upon defeat until the heart has grown sick, and yet no faltering with the masses of the people has been witnessed. "On, on with the fight until the Union is restored," is the response which has come up from the popular heart, in answer to the thunders of every field of arms, and to-day, more than two years from the time the conflict began, and upon the heels of another discouraging failure, judging from that surest indicator, the monetary pulse of the nation, the popular heart beats as firm as ever.—This is contrary to all the hopes of the rebels and their sympathizers. It is fatal to the expectations upon which they began the war. They counted upon everything else which has transpired, except the enduring loyalty of the Northern people. Here was the defect in their calculations, which will prove the ruin of their cause.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

*Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.*—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

*Ambrotypes* and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Oct. 28. 6m.

## MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., 1863, by Rev. Mr. Brads, Mr. ELIJAH WHITE, of Hollidaysburg, to Miss ANNA McLAUGHLIN, of Mercersburg, Franklin Co.

At the Franklin House, on the 20th inst., by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, DAVID R. P. JOHNSTON to Miss NANCIE F. STEVENS, both of Tipton, Blair county, Pa.

In Huntingdon, on the 2d inst., by Rev. James Brads, Mr. VALENTINE ROTHROCK and Miss NANCY RHODES, both at Mapleton, Huntingdon co.

In Huntingdon, May 19th, by Rev. James Brads, Mr. HENRY J. WAGONER, of Clearfield, to Miss ANNIE C. SAXTON, of Huntingdon.

The happy couple did not forget the printer. We received a very liberal share of the good things provided for the occasion, for which, and for their kind remembrance of us, they have our thanks, and our earnest prayers for a long life of health, prosperity and general usefulness.

### PHILADELPHIA MARKETS,

May 25, 1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy and Extra Family Flour | $6.75@7.50 |
| Comision and Superfine | $5,87½@6.00 |
| Rye Flour | $5 00 |
| Corn Meal | $4.25 |
| Extra White Wheat | $1.70@1.80 |
| Fair and Prime Red | $1.68@1.69 |
| Rye | 110c |
| Corn, prime Yellow | 87 |
| Oats | 72 |
| Cloverseed, 64 lbs | $5.56@5.75 |
| Timothy | $1.50@2.25 |
| Wool | 80@92c |
| Hides | 9 |

### HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl | $7,00@7.25 |
| Extra do ₰ cwt | 3,75 |
| White Wheat | 1,40 |
| Red Wheat | 1,30 |
| Rye | 1,00 |
| Corn | 95 |
| Oats | 40 |
| Cloverseed | 6,00 |
| Flaxseed | 2,00 |
| Dried Apples | 1.25 |
| Butter | 15 |
| Eggs | 10 |
| Lard | 10 |
| Ham | 10 |
| Shoulder | 8 |
| Sides | 8 |
| Tallow | 9 |

NOTICE.—The public are cautioned not to purchase a sorrel mare and colt now in the possession of Ezekiel White, as the same belongs to me.

SOLOMON NUNNAMACHER.

Broad Top City, May 27, 1863*

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., May 22, 1863.

TO THE LADIES.

A strictly moral and temperate young man, whose term of service will soon expire, wishes to open a correspondence with some young lady of respectability, with a view to matrimony. The lady must be medium sized, handsome, *and a resident of Huntingdon county.* Address,

AUGUSTUS,
Co. D, 6th, U. S. Cavalry,
Washington, D. C.

May 27, 1863-3t

## SOLDIERS OF THE 125TH P. V.

YOU have nobly defended our glorious old flag, and proudly won Honors, upon the bloody fields of "Antietam," "Fredericksburg," and "Chancellorsville;" yet your country needs you still. Brave, true men are wanted, and we cannot afford to lose you. Do not wait for the *conscription*, but re-splist now, and choose your regiment. Artillery is the finest arm of the service, and Col. ROBERTS' HEAVY ARTILLERY, PERMANENTLY STATIONED AT FORTRESS MONROE, for GARRISON DUTY, offers greater inducements than any other Regiment in the service. You will be in the largest Fort in the country, and have very comfortable quarters. No exposure and no long marches.

BOUNTY $100—$27 ADVANCE.

Inquire at HEADQUARTERS 3D PA. ARTILLERY,
218 South Third St., Philada.
E. H. MILES, 1st Lieut.,
May 27, 1863-1m. General Recruiting Officer.

## Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County to distribute the proceeds raised by the sheriff's sale of the real estate of Richard Ashman, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon on Wednesday, the 10th day of June next, (1863) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART, Auditor.

May 20th, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

**On Saturday, June 13, 1863,**

at two o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit;

A tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded as follows; on the north by lands of Levi Anderson, on the south by Richard Madden's heirs, on the east by lands of Madden's heirs, on the west by land of Moses Greenland; containing one hundred acres, with the usual allowances, be the same more or less.—About eighty acres are cleared, with the following improvements thereon erected—two log houses, and one log barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Alexander Parks.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.


GARDNER & HEMMING'S GREAT AMERICAN

CIRCUS

Entirely remodeled and refitted for the season of 1863, with entire NEW BAND WAGON, NEW BAGGAGE WAGONS, NEW TRAPPINGS, NEW HARNESS, NEW WARDROBE, and everything Elegant in the extreme, and which, in point of beauty, excels the outfit of any Traveling Show in America.

THE PAVILION is large and comfortable, and is arranged so as to afford ease and comfort to the patrons of this Establishment.

THE STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES will claim particular attention, as they are among the purest blooded, and best trained animals in the world. Prominent among whom stands the

Great Talking Horse WASHINGTON,

a beautiful thoroughbred Arabian Charger, who will be introduced by his trainer, Mr. DAN GARDNER.

Among the Ponies will be found Camille, Fire Fly, Prince, Jupiter, Dancing Star, Lucy Long, Grey Eagle and Bambridge.

The Educated Mules DAN AND DICK, will be introduced by Dan Gardner, in a variety of Laughable Performances.

THE COMPANY OF PERFORMERS Comprise the largest and best that ever traveled. Great Expense has been incurred in bringing them together, and we intend to give the Best Circus Entertainment that has ever been witnessed in this country. Look at the

GREAT ARTISTES, and judge for yourselves!

Mr. Richard Hemmings, the great American Horseman, and Right Royal Dancer, this will appear at each Entertainment in a great variety of his thrilling Performances.

DAN GARDNER, the Old and Favorite Clown. As a good Clown is as necessary to a Circus as bread is to breakfast, the public may congratulate themselves upon seeing the happy son of Momus at each entertainment.

The Little Fairy of the Arena, Miss Eliza Gardner, is certainly the best Female Equestrian in existence. She executes the most elegant and classic motions, combined with daring Leaping, splendid Dancing, &c., upon the back of her spirited horse, while at full motion, concluding with her dashing act of LEAPING THROUGH 15 Balloons.

Signor Wambold, the extraordinary Contortionist and wonderful Rubberless man; his performances ought be seen to be believed.

John Foster, the People's Jester—one of the most original and laughable Clowns that ever entered a ring.

The Polish Brothers. These astonishing Gymnasts will appear in a variety of their classical and wonderfull feats.

George R. DeLouis, will appear in his performances on the Horizontal Bar, and introduce the TRAINED DOG, JENNY LIND, in her Amusing and Entertaining Tricks.—Together with

Mme Camille, the Beautiful Equestrienne.

La Petite Camille, the pleasing Dancer.

Young Sam, the Pocket Clown.

HERR MARTIN,
W. HILL,
GEORGE KING,
HENRY PETERSON,
SIGNOR BALDWIN,

and the excellent Company who filled Gardner & Hemming's Amphitheatre, Philadelphia, nightly, for a period of four months.

The entertainment will commence with the

ZOUAVE HALT.

The Performance will comprise every variety of Trick Riding, Horse Riding, Tumbling, Gymnastic Exercises, Two and Four Horse Riding &c., &c., with Music by the Band. All under the immediate direction of DAN GARDNER.

The GRAND PROCESSION will enter town at out 10 A. M., during which the band will discourse most beautiful music.

TWO PERFORMANCES each Day, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Performance to commence half an hour after.

Admission, 25 Cents.

NO HALF PRICE.

Will exhibit in HUNTINGDON on Thursday, June 4; at BELLEVILLE on Wednesday, June 3; at TYRONE on Friday, June 5.

W. H. GARDNER, *Agent.*


AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon County, to distribute the fund in the hands of John Dean, Administrator of Mary Schenefelt deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend for the duties of his appointment, at the Register's Office, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said funds.

DANL. WOMELSDORF, Auditor.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—[Estate of Edward Cox, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Edward Cox, late of Barree township, deceased, will, expose at public sale on the premises, on

**Saturday, the 13th Day of June next, '63,**

at two o'clock in the afternoon,

All that piece of land situate in Jackson township Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of George M. Bell, Michael Swigart, and Samuel Hoover, containing eleven acres, more or less, a small portion of which is cleared, and the balance in timber, with a two-story log house thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment of the purchaser.

JOHN COX,
JOHN COCHRAN, } Executors.

May 20th, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE AT MAPLETON.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AND IMPROVED PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, in the village of Mapleton,

**On Thursday, June 18, 1863,**

the following Real Estate, viz: The large BRICK TAVERN STAND, in the said village of Mapleton, with the lots and all necessary outbuildings belonging thereto; the Frame Store House, Warehouse and Store-keeper's dwelling, all connected; also, about Fifteen building Lots in said village.

The location of this rising village, being an important station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will commend the advantages of the above property to every enterprising man. The buildings are large, commodious and well suited for the purposes they are designed. The lots are so located as to be suitable for either comfortable residences or business places.

The excellent WATER-RIGHT in said village, adapted by nature to extensive improvements, will also be offered for sale on the same day and place.

Major John Donaldson, resident of said village and Agent of subscriber, will take pleasure in showing the above premises to all interested.

TERMS will be announced on day of sale, with the view of consulting the circumstances of purchasers.

May 20, 1863. JAMES DONALDSON,


HEAD QUARTERS FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY. COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

May 20, 1863.


STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Franklin township, about the 1st of February, a red and white spotted steer, supposed to be two years old this spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

DAN'L. CONRAD.

May 13, '63.


THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand—The Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK AND FULL ASSORTMENT, AT PRICES TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest Prices paid in Goods for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS, CALL AT A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public, A SPLENDID STOCK OF WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

May 20, 1863.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

NEW HAT STORE.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

JOHN FICHTHORN, Agt.

He respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and adjoining counties, that he has taken a room in the basement of the "Franklin Hotel," in Market Square, Huntingdon, where he has on hand a heavy stock of Hats for men, boys, and children, and will continue to keep on hand a large stock to accommodate customers, wholesale and retail. Country merchants are requested to call before purchasing in the cities.

The best qualities of wool will be bought or taken in exchange for hats.

The public generally are invited to call and examine my stock on hand. Hats made to order.

May 13th, 1863.


FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Huntingdon, and two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing about 230 Acres, about 160 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences.—There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and streams running through the premises. The improvements are a good log house weather-boarded, and large frame barn. There is a good saw-mill, neat, and plenty of timber on the property.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property. Apply to the undersigned living on the premises.

HIRAM GRADY.

May 13, 1863-3m*


HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, will come forward and settle the same.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

March 31, 1863.-4m.*


AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Shively & Elliott, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon on Saturday, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

May 6, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of S. T. Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non, &c., of James Entrekin, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

May 6, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the Real Estate of A. J. Dunlap, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

May 6, 1863.


THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN Fish, cheese & provisions generally.

NOS. 114 & 115 SOUTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED, PICKLED AND SMOKED FISH &c. viz:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mackerel, | Blue Fish, | Beef, | Shoulders, | Cheese, |
| Salmon, | Herrings, | Pork, | Hams, | Beans, |
| Shad, | Cod Fish, | Lard, | Sides, | Rice, &c. |

April 29, 1863-3m

Harrisburg Valley Turnpike Road Co.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that books for receiving subscriptions to the stock for the construction of the Harrisburg Valley Turnpike Road Company, will be opened on and after the 29th May instant, at Alexandria and Petersburg.

By order of

SAMUEL HANFIELD,
JOHN N. SWOOPE,
NICHOLAS CRESSWELL,
DANIEL HOUTZ,
JOHN R. HUNTER,
JOHN GILKESON,
Commissioners.

May 6th, 1863-3t.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 10 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

April 7, 1863-3m

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 7, 1863.

J. D. CAMPBELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick House, nearly opposite the Court House. (April 15, 1863.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE,

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has induced PRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg,

And that all MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1, May Term, in 1862, in suit of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY vs. THOMAS G. CHASE, decreed to Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER, (extended October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.

April 29, 1863-3m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES into TO THE NATIONAL SIXTY PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, *Subscription Agent,*
Apl 7, 1863-3m. No. 114 S. Third St. Philadelphia.

1863. SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

*Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,*

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS, the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 15-3m

NEW CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be CLOTHED, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for MEN AND BOYS, also BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &c. &c.

Should gentlemen desire a particular kind of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

NURSERY STOCK.—TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &c., FOR SALE.

At the lowest cash price.

A. J. WHITE.

Mh. 3. North-east Huntingdon.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.

AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years OVER 1,400 MORE of these machines have been sold than of any other machine manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as

## STRAY STEER.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Franklin township, about the 1st of February, a red and white spotted steer, supposed to be two years old this spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

May 16, '63. DAN'L. CONRAD.

## FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL

### Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

*MARKLESBURG, PA.,*

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large warehouse, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them. Good family flour by the barrel always on hand at the cheapest rates.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

## TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

### SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

*Dry Goods, Groceries,*
*Queensware. Hardware,*
*Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,*
*Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,*

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and every eastern city, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than either country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohen is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

## NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

### S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO,

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, Oct. 23, 1862. S. S. SMITH.

## HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

*A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter an velopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

ESRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

## New Furniture Establishment.

### J. M. WISE,

**Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,**

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill-st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

| WESTWARD. | | | | | | EASTWARD | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAIL. | FAST LINE. | EXPRESS. | PHILADA EXPRESS. | BALTIMORE EXPRESS. | STATIONS. | THROUGH EXPRESS. | FAST MAIL. | COMMODATION. |
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| 4 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | N. Hamilton, | ..... | 12 28 | |
| 4 54 | ..... | ..... | 5 05 | ..... | Mt. Union, | 10 45 | 12 20 | |
| 5 04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mapleton, | ..... | 12 11 | |
| 5 09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mill Creek, | ..... | 12 06 | |
| 5 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Coal Siding, | ..... | 12 01 | |
| 5 23 | 7 05 | 6 22 | 5 33 | ..... | Huntingdon, | 10 21 | 9 21 | 11 55 |
| 5 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Petersburg, | 10 06 | ..... | 11 40 |
| 5 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Barree, | ..... | ..... | 11 33 |
| 5 54 | ..... | ..... | 6 00 | ..... | Spruce Creek, | 9 54 | 8 54 | 11 20 |
| 6 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Birmingham, | ..... | ..... | 11 10 |
| 6 19 | ..... | ..... | 6 21 | ..... | Tyrone, | 9 33 | 8 33 | 11 00 |
| 6 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Tipton, | ..... | ..... | 10 48 |
| 6 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Fostoria, | ..... | ..... | 10 43 |
| 6 40 | ..... | ..... | 6 38 | ..... | Bell's Mills, | 9 14 | 8 14 | 10 29 |
| 7 00 | 8 20 | 7 40 | 6 55 | ..... | Altoona, | 8 40 | 8 00 | 10 25 |
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. | | | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. |

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

## HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| UP TRAINS. | | | STATIONS AND SIDINGS. | DOWN TRAINS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Even'g | Morn'g | | | Morn'g | Even'g |
| P. M. | A. M. | | | A. M. | P. M. |
| LE 5 35 | LE 7 00 | | Huntingdon, | AR 11 30 | AR 9 45 |
| 5 50 | 7 18 | | McConnellstown, | 11 13 | 9 27 |
| 5 55 | 7 25 | | Pleasant Grove, | 11 06 | 9 20 |
| 6 10 | 7 40 | | Markleburg, | 10 52 | 9 05 |
| 6 24 | 7 55 | | Coffee Run, | 10 37 | 8 52 |
| 6 32 | 8 02 | | Rough & Ready, | 10 30 | 8 45 |
| 6 44 | 8 16 | | Cove, | 10 19 | 8 34 |
| 6 49 | 8 20 | | Fisher's Summit, | 10 15 | 8 30 |
| 7 05 | AR 8 35 | | Saxton, | 10 00 | 8 15 |
| 7 10 | LE 8 45 | | | 9 40 | 7 57 |
| AR 7 34 | AR 9 10 | | Hopewell, | LE 9 35 | LE 7 50 |
| LE 7 10 | LE 8 45 | | Saxton, | AR 10 00 | AR 8 15 |
| 7 28 | 9 03 | | Coalmont, | 9 49 | 8 04 |
| 7 34 | 9 12 | | Crawford, | 9 43 | 7 57 |
| AR 7 46 | AR 9 32 | | Dudley, | LE 9 40 | LE 7 50 |
| | | | Broad Top City, | | |

## READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 55 and $2 60. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

CONSECUTIVE, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
*General Superintendent.*

April 20, 1863.

## 1863. THE 1863.

### LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

# WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

## LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

### NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

### LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

### OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

**One Hundred Different Styles**

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

**Call at the "Globe" Building,**

and examine our stock and prices.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the newest and most *beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is *warranted* to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
*(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)*
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863-3m asf.

## POTATOES---FOR SEED AND FAMILY USE,

The attention of Farmers, Storekeepers, and others, is invited to our large stock of all the different varieties of POTATOES, for planting or consumption, which has been selected with great care, and parties purchasing can rely upon getting the article they may want and without misrepresentation. We have now in store, and arriving, the following varieties:—Maine Mercers, Blue Mercers, White Mercers Jackson Whites, Prince Alberts, Buck Eyes, Peach Blows, Cortors, Wood Scedling, Pink Eyes, Early Junes, Early Pink Eyes, Early Dykemon, Early Strawberry, Michigan W. Sprouts—from various sections of the country, North, West and East.

All information will be cheerfully given of the yield, quality, and cultivation of the different varieties. We will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at lowest wholesale market price.

All orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 ARCH St., and 54 North Wharves, Philada.
April 15, 1863-6t.

## COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

### Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

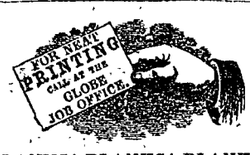
THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and sale room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. T. BROWN,
CHAFFUS MILLER,
March 31, 1863. Executors.




## BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
CIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

## ENVELOPES

### Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

## THE BEST

## STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

*LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,*

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

## PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

## FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

## YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

## WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.,
TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

## WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of fer'g on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

## J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

## R. ALLISON MILLER,

*DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

## H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

## COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

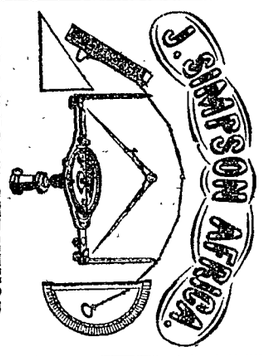
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

*COAL OIL LAMPS,*

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.




## SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

*The Dime Melodist,*
*The Dime Song Book, No. 1,*
*The Dime Union Song Book,*
*The Dime Military Song Book,*
*The American Dime Song Book,*
*Yankee Doodle Songster,*
*Songs for the Union,*
*The Stars and Stripes Songster,*
*Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,*
*Gus Shave's Comic Songs,*
*Berry's Comic Songs,*
*The Shilling Song Book,*
*Lover's Irish Songs,*
*Dime Book of Fun,*
*Dime Book of Etiquette,*
*New Dime American Joker,*
*The Dime and other Novels,*
*The Dime Letter Writer,*
*The Dime Dream Book,*
*The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,*
*The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.*
*The Dime Cook Book,*
*The Dime Recipe Book*

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

## UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

## LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

## WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

*BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,*

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

## WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

## PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharpe', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

## PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

*FOR SALE*

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

## BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

## PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

## SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

## LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINS'.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

## MARBLE YARD.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

## MILITARY BOOKS.

### REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 500 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

## CAVALRY TACTICS,

*[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]*

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

## UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

## THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

*UNITED STATES SOLDIER,*

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Company on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

## Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE,

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

## SCHOOL BOOKS,

*FOR SALE*

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OGGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, (Sullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
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Willard's History of the United States.
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Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

## WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

*A LARGE STOCK*

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

## PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

*Agent for the county.*

PRICES—25 cts, per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States; still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
*President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.*

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
*Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.*

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
*Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.*

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
*Agent United States Express Co., New York,*

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
*Park Place, New York.*
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
*Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.*

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

## PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

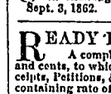
LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia. Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.



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GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1850. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware. Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

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*A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT*
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING,
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER *Proprietor.*

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon Sept. 9, 1857

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

## WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

*It Tells You* How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

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*It Tells You* How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

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